

For the Oregon S

For the Origin Spectator.

Ma. Emros:—In the number of th
Spectator, dated the 6th of August, you hav
called the attention of your readers to th
subject of deserting seamen. In your re
made upon this meter, you have supported. subject of descriting seamen. In your re-marks upon this matter, you have suggested the projectly of passing a law "preventing the projectly of passing a law "preventing at elections, and considering them in every sense outlaws." I agree with you, afti-cities, that this subject is one of great in-citally affecting their trude and business generally; its while I agree with you as to the importance of some efficient law to the prevent seames from destring their vessels, i cannot agree that the measures you recommend should become the law of Oregon." I short examination will show that such mea short examination will show that such mea-sures cannot be passed by our legislature, while our present Organic Law erists. That Indiamental law gives the right of olizon-ship to "every free male descendant of a white man who has resided in the terrifory six months." The law is also a part of the Organic Law, and that cannot be altered by our legislature so as to excise any person by that leve satisfies the ball a chain. The property of the proper our legislature so as to exclude any person by that law entitled to hold a claim. The

I must only eath its whotance. I believe make the man and a secret and prompt, America. But if the law can be inside more efficient by amounted in a well satisfied that the next legislature will be pompt on the man and the the western states, far from the sea-board, and are not aware of the great importance of seamon doing their duty, but they only proper remorb, I do not feel anywalf very capable of doing justices to this subject; the will be of one. The importance of the word of the contract between the matter of a vessel and a seamon is only a chirameter, but it voltation on the part of the contract between the matter of a vessel and a seamon is only a chirameter, but it voltation on the part of the contract between the distribution of the part of the contract between the contract betw scannia, but very given importance visual contracts; and the reason is obvious, upon a linte reflection. The art of seamoning, and the reflection is the result of the res e unavoidable act; such as contrary is, and other like acts of God. If the should not have a sufficient number of ship should not have a sufficient number of good samen, no hoof, in propriet to the good same, no hoof, in propriet to the good come of the numbers. "Transby, nor so must be two emultide to an area of the same and the same and

Oregon Spectator.

Oregon City, (Oregon Ter.) Thursday, September 3, 1846. No. 16

can be made responsible for any loss that may happen. The desertion of one scaman might therefore, occasion the loss of a ves-sel and cargo, worth many thousands of dol-lars. And even in case of no actual loss to any very great amount, a vessel may be de-tained for months in consequence of the de-sertion of seamen. In all countries, where much commerce is carried on, the violation of

much commerce is carried on, the violation of his engagement by a seaman, is considered an act highly immoral and unjustifiable; and it is still worse, where the observable and the still of the control it is our highest interest, that ships may visit

U. S. CONGRESS

Washington, Friday, Jan. 16. Washington, Friday, Jan. 16.

House of Representatives—The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Tib-batts in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution hereologie re-ported by Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, from the committee on Foreiga Affairs, providing for the twelve month's notice to Great British of the curvature of the termination of the curvature of the termination of the curvature of the

of the termination of the convention between that government and the United States, re-specting the Oregon territory; and of the sarneadments thereton pending.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, being enti-tled to the floor, rose and made a speech against war and war messures. He read a memorial from the people of his state, sat-ting the amount of business they have conung the amount or cusiness they have con-cerned in the commerce of the country, and tha risk they would thus run in case of war. Yet if war was to come, no matter what their risk or losses, they would be found on the side of the country. He offered an amendment, to defer notice till Congress adjourns The amendment was declared not to be now

Mr. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, next t the floor, in favor of the notice, and for cla ing all Oregon. He maintains that this is no party, but an American question.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

In Senate.—Mr. Sturgeon, of Pa. presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, against any compromise of the Oregon line—claiming the whole territory up to 54 degrees 40 minutes. Washington, Thursday, Jan. 25 In Senate.—Mr. Allen called attention

statements attributed to him, in the report of the Union of last night, in Mr. Calhoun's re-marks, in which Mr. C. is reported to have

"I was happy to hear from the chair of the committee that a "masterly inactivity" would not lead to war, but that the course he (Mr. Allen) recommended would lead to

ar."

Mr. Allen denied that he (Mr. A.) had additted that the notice would lead to war. the did not believe it would.

Mr. Calhoun explained what he said yes. terday, and was happy to hear Mr. A. say now that he did not believe the notice, it

en would lead to war. House of Representatives.—The Hou had up this morning a resolution to distribu Fremont's report, which caused a short de bate, and much ill feeling was manifested by

bil until the 1st of May. Mr. Dickinson of New York, believed war was unavoidable. Mr. Hannegan and Mr. Fairfield followed. House of Representatives.—A bill for the relief of the beirs of Robert Fulton, and one

to continue naval pensions, were read twice Adebate then followed on the Oregon no

the government take the job itself. Thou sands of mechanics and laborers would go on with the different branches of the work on with the different branches of the work, and when the protection of the government, and droy could be paid in land, and thus there would be a contains affected doing the work of the protection of the protect should be lost in pushing on a work upon which we hope to carry to our Atlantic cities

From the New York Sun, Jan. 8 Bail-Road to Oregon.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

House of Representatives.—Mr. C. J. Ingersoll made a proposition to end the Oregon debate on Thursday of next week, which From the New York Sun, Jan. 24

was lost. The Oregon question was next taken up.

Mr. Owen spoke his hour in pointing out of claim to the territory, and in favor of giving the twelve months' notice.

Mr. Thurnam followed, and stated the claims of each country. He remarked that the treaty provided for the notice. The question now is, shall said notice for given how the country in the control of the country in t From the New York Sun, Jun. 24.

Another Project.—Preliminary negotiations are on foot for the purpose of constructing a great central line of railway to connect the citles of Halifax and Quebec, in British P. S.—The Senate adjourned for the day, after speeches from Messrs. Fairfield, Bag-by, Miller, Cass, Speight, Hannegan, &c., on the bill to build steamers. The House

on the bill to build steamers. The House also consumed the day in debate or Oregon. Messra. Owen, Thurman, and Thempson, all supported our claim to the territory, and advocated the giving of the notice. Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

In Scanter—Mr. Webster Fareolution calling on the President for late correspondence the Gregory accurate, was sudeptide.

ing on the President for late correspondence the Grossacquestion, was adopted. House of Representatives.—Mr. Ingersoll's resolution to stop further debate on the Oregon question on Thursday, was taid on the table by a vote of 84 yeas and 52 noes.

Mr. Holmes spoke against the giving of e notice and against war. Mr. H. Erving spoke in a very earnest anner against the notice being given and

In Senate.—The Senate adjourned for the

In Senate.—The Senate adjourned for the day, without staing the question on "the bill to appropriate fourteen millions of dollars for a steam Navy."

Washington, Monday, Feb. 2.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Dargin of Ala., offered a resolution to settle the Oregon question by the 49th deg. of parallel, and giving Vancouver's Island to Great

Mr. Tibbatts, of Kentucky, submitted a oposition on the same subject, that the Pre-dent give notice forthwith of the abrogation of the joint occupancy, and to accom-pany the notice with the expression of an earnest desire to continue the peaceful relacarnest desire to continue the peaceaus resistion between the two countries.

Mr. Brown, of Va., and Mr. Petitt, of Ia., offered propositions on the same subject.

The several propositions were referred to the committee of the whole, which has the

From the London Times, Jan. 2.

From the Leodon Times, Jan. 2.
Oregon, should the American population
or attain a substantial prependerance,
ould not long remain a British colony; but
coupancy, though an irrestatable power, is
ot a right, and depends on numbers, not The terms of the message imply, then,

the alternative of war, or conclusive tiation. War is too monstrous to be thought of for a moment, except after every effort and a compromise here acknowed. Britain and America me the acknowledge of the and America me the acknowledge of the and a metal respect, to poril the substantial blessings they now capoy, and are daily multiplyings in the relations of peace, for the bloody and precarious glories of war.

North America, with the view to its ultimate extension, in the laps of years, to the mouth of the Columbia, in the Oregon territory, and the following specific bonuses or advan-tages, in addition to the usual general privitages, in addition to the usual general privi-leges of a chartered or incorporated company are included the heads of a draft, act or charter of incorporation by the respective legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Bruss-wick, and Canada. The following plan is in limitation of the one proposed by Mr. Whitney for a ruilroad from the Atlantic states to the same point.

"1st.—A free grant for ever of all the unlocated Crown lands in the several Provinced over which thereally a shall pass, to gether with permission to use such timber and other materials, along the course of the railway as shall be required for the construc-tion of the works.

2d.—A pre-emptive right to the promo-ters and shareholders to become the purcha-sers, at each station on the line, of blocks of land of not less in extent that 20,000 acres and of not less in extent that 20,000 acres
neth, at a minimum price per acre, the purbase money to be paid in ten equal yearly
statements; of which the first shall become
ayable at the end of six months from the
permitting of such several portions of the railray as shall be connected with the stations

to which the said blocks are attacked.

3d.—A pledge from the Provincial Governments that, in the event of the returns on the opital invested in the construction of the works, in the operations of the Company, during the first five years from the opening of the entire line, not realizing to the shareholders £5 per cent. on their money, the said Provincial Governments collectively shall, for five years, make up such deficien-cy, so as that an annual dividend of £5 per cent., during the period specified, may be s cured by all holding stock in the Company.

From the U. S. Journal RAIL ROAD TO ORECO?

BAIL ROAD TO GRECON.

1st. It will bring two oceans within two weeks of each other.

2d. It will open the interior of our country to settlement, and make two great markets, embracing the world for its produces.

3d. It will be the channel of trade between Europe and the East Indies, with all intermediate and neighboring islands, country decent them nations also between them nations and the readerin, and crack.

3d. Batter of the country of the country

most too vast to be conceived of.

5th. It will enable the United States to de
fend its shores with greater facility.

6th. It will encourage emigration, and

7th. It will ameliorate the condition of the 7th. It will ameliorate the condition of the cast, and cause emigration from Japan and other eastern powers, who will reach the new world without sailing round it. 8tb. It will enable the United States to

The two Organ postesion Was A with T conclusion.

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For the Oregon St

For the Organ Spectato.

THE WHOLE OR NOR!

It is said by some — We have frequently beard
it said by some of our citizens that the govcrament of the finited or great of land, after
tarring accomplished its object in the settlement of the Oregon question, either by treatarring accomplished its object in the settlement of the Oregon question, either by treatarry, war, or which is more likely that it will
be effected in an amicable manner. The
immediate occupancy of the sold by its citizons, who at once, under the genial influence
of its republicum institution, consider themorder themof its reputations institutions, consider themselves as partners in this great and rapidly increasing republic, and who would defend to the last extremity, their just right to the soil; against what they think is an unfounded claim of an already overgrown monarchy whose grasping appetite for territorial ag-grandizement knows no bounds or rival on earth; and whose gigantic march in acquir-ing it has far outstripped that of ancient Rome, extending her dominions by the sword ing it has far outstripped that of ancient Rome, extending her dominions by the sword or subtile treaty to nearly all India, subduing the Afghans, she has at length placed the iion's paw nn the Celestial Empire, and in ties Agfann, she has at length pheed the white of Oregan, in August, 1846—which in the latest and the state of the control of the courty of the control of the courty of the court of the courty of the court of the courty of the court of the courty of the courty of the court of the courty of the court of the court of the courty of the court of the co

photo in the peace of the United States. To seem the processing of the United States and of the United States. To seem the processing of the United States about the or the United States about the United States and United States about the United States and United

angion, acking for a curralment to 500 acres, cattrally struck on, we shall enter our protest against the right of our government or within the same and the occupancy of the soil of Oregos, beyond the occupancy of the full soil of the soil of the full soil of which is the mere creature of the people and under our republican institutions mu always speak their will. But why continu the subject farther, since the governmen cannot recede from the bounty already pr-posed without the consent of each individu nore consider our claim good not the whole, and will have that or none. And it now remains for this community to point out the manner in which these grants should be made and surveyed out, so as to do the least amount of injury to occupants, and this I think should be done at the earliest possible period; and as every individual in Oregon is a parry interested in this matter, they should make their wishes on this aubject known to the government, who can only act correctly the governments, ...
upon such information.
M. M. McCARVER.

For the Oregon Spectator

IS IF YOU CAN Ma. Entros :- Whileon a visit to the upp Ma. Entros: — While on a visit to the upper Williamette settlement with the officers of the U. S. Schooner Shark, we were shown a field of wheat at Gen. Gilliam's, from which two crops had been cut from the same sow-ing. The wheat, which was nearly equally ing. The wheat, which was nearly equally invested with spring and full grain, was owned in the second of the secon

ORROW CRESTAN.—A capital kiri a made in the London Times of January 3d, which proposes that the British government shall offer to settle the Oregon question on the base offered by President Adeas and his minister, Mr. Goldette I. That was the 50th partially, Digital of the Nava Quadra and Vancous-lay, Digital or baws Quadra and Vancous-lay, Digital or baws Quadra and Vancous-lay, Digital or baws Quadra stand Callatin as at this moment offereding our claims to the wifel territory up to 54 degrees 40 minutes.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GONZANGE.

Dugald McTavish, Judge for Vancourer county.

Richard Covington.

MARRIED—On Sunday, the 16th day of Aug 1846, by Judge Burnett, Mr. JEHU DAVIE Miss MARGARETTE JANE MORELAND of Tushiy county.

By Rev. Mr. Leslie, at the Institute, on the 25th ult.,

By Mr. JOSEPH WATT to Miss SARAH CRAFT,

both formerly of Liberty, Clay county, Missouri.

A Caution.

WHEREAS my wife, Martha Holman, husmy bed end board wethout any jet cause
garsecotion, this is therefore forewarming all print
outs gree for coy recell to any soccount, as I am or
tennined not to pay any dibbe of the contracting.

JOHN HOLMAN.

August 25, 1846—1816.

August 25, 1846.—415.

Notice.

Notice.

Notice.

Notice.

Notice will real Lote in the town of 8 lem, at paties auction, an Thursdey, the 10 of Seya. next. Tasses—One their in twirty days the indiance, on six and twelve menths. The sake we open at 12 o'cless, M. W. LL WILLSON, Agent. Salem, August 14, 1846.—345.

Sisten, August 14, 1846—3411.
MRY AIN SMIND, Compile 14, MRY AIN SMIND, Capter 18, Samuel F. Smith, Del'az.

PPLICATION will be made to the next six and the six a o, on or before
pecial term, judgment will be taken prond a decree taken according to the prayer
W. G. TYAULI August 31, 1846,--4116.

Application for Divorce.

A PELICATION will be made by the undered PELICATION will be made by the undered of the beat special seam of said court, to be held on Microsomy, for a decree to disolve the beath of matrix ny new subsiding between himself and the wild beath of the said Sanah Ann Colveil, the said Sanah Ann being a socresion

Inclines are New Commission in Signification of the New Commission in Signification of Carlon Visualization of Carlon Visualiz

Tavern and Tannery.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of all who may call on him. Terms—Ready any, 35 centur small. Price for home over tight, 15 cents. All kinds of produce will be received for he same.

75 cents. All linfs of preduce will be received for the state.

Also, 1,000 Hides Wanted, which he will in an share, of each or store pay will be given.

Bide will be received at any time at the abore stand, and aiss, Haise coming down the fiver, can be left at Mr. Starp's elsey, above the Falls, where the under-signed will receive them.

C. D. S.MITE.

C. D. SMITH.

Hat Manufactory, Oregon City. JOHN TRAVERS & WM. GLASER JOHN TRAVERS & WM. GLASER, Iff avers conscited themselves together in manufactured in facturing Has at Oregon City, are now ready to supply their frontes and customer with heir manufactured in Oregon. Although the prefit are mail. Journal of the Company of th

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!! \$10,000 Reward for every one to attend to his own business.

The Benchest poly beet going and counters to a "The Till Endowletch poly beet in inform the public in Till Endowletch planet in 187.

In Eng., that he has established himself in 187.

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Notice. THE subscribers have, this day, formed a co-partmentily, for the transaction of general commismentily for the transaction of general commismentily for the property of Period Period, under the
name and style of F. W. FETTYGENE,
F. W. FETTYGENE,
Oregon City, July 14, 1864–1867

Horses for Sale.

Horses for Sale.

HAVE four appairs Saddle Horse which I will exchange for Oregon Scap.

S. W. MOSS,

LTEast corner of Third & Main streets, Oregon City.

July 23, 1846–13tf Farm for Sale.

Farm for Sale.

The soloculer offees his valuable claim, in The soloculer offees his valuable claim, in the solocular of the

The Oregon Spectator. The Oregons Specialor.

Trans—Free foliem substrace in the pid usual the expension of these months, six deliers, and if as pid at the expension of these months, six deliers, and if as pid at the expension of the delivers re
Transfer for the foliage of the foliage six delivers are contained as the contract of the foliage and filly and the contained of the foliage six delivers and the contained of the foliage six delivers are contained to the foliage six delivers and the foliage six delivers are contained to the foliage six delivers and the foliage six delivers are contained to the foliage six delivers and the foliage six delivers are contained to the foliage six delivers and the foliage six delivers are contained to the foliage six delivers and the foliage six delivers are contained to the foliage six delivers and the foliage six delivers are contained to the foliage six delivers and the foliage six delivers are contained to the foliage six delivers and the foliage six delivers are contained to the foliage six delivers ar

nt by a toll upon the goods that pass over

from one foreign country to another. 9th. It will make republics of the Islands idway of the Pacific, and revolutionize espotisms of China, Tartary and Japan. 10th. It will concentrate the commerce

e world upon our shores, and pour the . It will enable a magnetic Telegraph

to be safely extended along its line and man chain of instantaneous communication en Bost on and Oregon City



SPECTATOR.

Oregon City, September 3, 1846.

ARRIVAL OF OREGON EMIGRANTS

NEWS FROM THE U. STATES.
Passage of the Notice Bill.

Prawage of the Notice 1840.

Some of the Oregon emigrants of 1846, arrived at
Oregon City on the 28th of August—also a naval
officer, (Lieut. Woodworth, who is connected with the
U. S. Navy.) crossed over the Rocky Mountains in any with three other gentlemen destined to Ore-naving letters for the squadrm, which were left on the U. S. Sch'r Shark, lying in the Columbia river. Lieut. Woodworth hrought us files of papers from variine, or, if no successful negotiation could be into satisfactory to both parties, war must be the una-voidable consequence. Intelligence with regard to the settlement of the northern boundary line, either by secondal negotiation, or by a direct expression of Con-tess in defining on what parallel our northern line shall run, has not yet reached us; hut our doubts are now sufficiently expelled to convince us that the 49th degree of parallel will be the definite line ultimately eed upon both by Great Britain and the United ies. Thomas H. Benton, universally known as the region and defender of the United States' claim to Oregon for the last twenty-five years, in connection with Calboun, Webster, Crittenden and many other distinguished statesmen in the Senate, advocate strongly and fertilly the final settlement of the boundary line on the 49th degree of parallel. Gen. Case and Mr. Atchicon advocato as strongly for 54 degrees 40

mustate.

What course Mr. Polk will pursue upon the Oregon
question in relation to the boundary line, is yet anknown to us. Some of the papers sliedge, that he will
be swayed by Col. Benton and others to negotiate and compromise with Great Britain for the 49th degree-Others suppose that he will countenance no further nepotiation on the subject. The present aspect of things adicate that the question will be, if it has not already seen, finally and amically settled by negotiation bean the two governments at the parallel of 49.

SALE OF THE LAUNCE.-By order of Capt. Howican, the Launch which was left at the mouth of the Columbia by Com. Wildes, was sold on Thursday, the 20th ult., to Mr. Shelly, who designs to have her re-paired and employed for a pilet beat at the mouth of the Columbia. Mr. Shelly paid 150 dollars in cash

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS

ing performed the last part of their journey with pack-horses. They state that between 300 and 400 waggoes must be near the Dalls at this time, and nothing extraordinary preventing, they will probably arrive at Oregon City about the 25th instant. Mr. Barlow has

Oregon City about the 25th instant. Mr. Barlow has gone to meet them in order to conduct them safely even his road. They state that between 500 and 600 mag. goas that were beand to Oregon and California, ware counted after leaving the states. They think that between 50 and 100 waggons followed Mr. Hastings to California. Gov. Bogge, (farmerly Governor of Missouri) and family, are in the company coming to Oregon. It is reported that one family in the company hringing a hive and swarm of bees to Oregon.

These emigrants state that between 500 and 600 waggens accomponied with Mormons crossed over river at St. Joseph, beand for Oregon. But it is

ed that they will not arrive here this sear Military Posts between Oregon and the United States

A hill has passed through both houses of Co thorizing and requiring the President of the United ates to establish military posts between Oregon and the States, at proper distences from each other, and to raise an ermy of mounted riflement to be distributed and stationed at these different posts for the security and safety of future emigrant

PROSPECTS OF WAR.—The constral tone of the PROSECTE OF WALK—The general lone of the British press, after the arrival of the intelligence that the Notice Bill had passed through the House of Rep-resentatives, was exceedingly warlike. The general opinion expressed in the newspapers was, that if the U.S. Senate should also pass the Notice Bill, and no satisfactory compromise upon the subject of the north competts of the Ulstal States of dates up to the 280 of April, and says he humght paper of the south the of April, and says he humght paper of dates up to the late of May, as far as Fart Hall, but by accident they were unfortunately left at Fort Hall. He declares that on accompance that you could not set find, conit of May, as for as Fart Hall, but by seconds tooy. He the uncovering arrival of news from the U. States were unfortunately but A Feet Hall. He declares studied to the second of the s the Senting, prime Great Brites the required pared, but settled, the contrast of one change the solution of Greyn. We are since in the first of pure recovers, that the lengths pattern is not form of pure part to the first plant of the prime part to the first part to the first part to the first part to the first part to the purpose of the prime part to the prime part to the purpose of the prime part to the purpose of the prime part to the purpose of the prime part to the prime part to the purpose of the prime part to the part to the prime part to the part to the prime part to the prime part to the prime part to the prime part to the part to Texas, with 2500 men, had be en surrounded and bemed in, hy 10,000 men of the Mexican troops, and some ee in, by too me the contract of the Contract Mexican General, to surrender their arms. This intelligence spread rapidly throughout the southern and western states, and previously to the departure of the consing emigration from the States, it was supposed that 10,000 voluntees would immediately enlist them-selves in the service of the United States, to much against the Mexican army. The number of 1260 volunteors was raised in the city of St. Louis. Enlistments from the States of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana were very numerous. It is not to be presume that Mexico would thus wantonly hazard a destructive war between her own government and the United States, without the direct instigation and count of England. France also, in consequence of the ad-mission of Texas into the Union, and the unprecemission of Texns into the Union, and the suppreci-ciated peaceful extension of the territory and govern-ment of the United States, is becoming justous of her power, and being desirous to establish the federace of power system on this continent, may possibly unite with England, in the event of a war, to check the growing prosperity of our happy republic. our government maintain its rights whatever may be

the Oazoon.—Oregon is the principal topic of inquired convenution throughout Europe and America and convennion throughout Europe and America-No political analyzet has involved and elected so much public interest and discussive within the last twenty years, both in Europe and America, as the settlement of the Oregon specific. Let more of our fellow citizens decive themselves by imagining that the United States' people and government have Fegotien them. The democracy of the States is sensitively and con-Same porson unknown, on the streets, in public meetings, and in the logistative halls, Jac. Braxa.—Stage power unknown, or the derect, in public meeting, so all in the legislative, hash, against of the libth of the effect of the liberal former of pen Gip; and it was known to the present former of the collates of Origon. The public averagence are made and the pen and the pen of the

and be encouraged with our happy and cheering pro-

RAIL ROAD TO ORROOM.-Chimerical and im hie as the ultimate accomplishment of a work so de sirable may appear to some individuals in our commu-nity, yet we are of the unequivocal belief, that this now remote and isolated country, will, not many years hence, be intimately connected with the flourishing and populous states and territories lying east of the Rocky Mountains, by a railroad extending from the navigable waters on the Psoific, to some commercial and husiness point in the fertile Valley of the Mississippi. It is mainly on account of its commercial ad-

vantages, that Oregon is attracting the attention of the great commercial nations of the earth, and especially of England. Our enlightened statesmen are beginning to scenee and realize, that the mouth of the Columbia river or Paget Sound is ultimately to become the center of trude between the United States and China, and the entire East India islands. The Uniing nation on the globe. Only a few years more will clapse, hefore she will rank forement and mightiest of the nations whose ships and steambeats ride upon the mus waves of the ocean. The reciprocity of trade between the United States and foreign nations will be conducted upon the most economical and ex-peditions plan. The economy and utility of reilroads we been ahunduntly and successfully attested by the enterprising and enjoyhtened citizens of the ematos, within the last ten years. New England als has profitably expended upwards of thirty millions of dollars in the construction of more than six hundred suites of railroad, ell of which expenditure is affirding an unexpected advance of per centage in yearly profit. New York has expended nearly as much capital in the construction of railroads, and has nearly as many miles completed, as the whole of New England. And yet her march is onward, and an increased spirit of liberality and earmestness in this species of enterprise ed spirit of is daily augmented among the enlightened capitalists of those states, upon this important subject. Pennof these states, used this important super-system, Ohis, and many other middle and weetens will, on matter enfection, upon more private, the property of the state of praga, many they which have been cancide for the benefit and wi-gings. have expected, while the last for praga, many they will be a present of the state of the state of rail, "second in all on deposition," when these many cannot be a state of the principles of the state of the state of the principles of the state of mad within their own limits. There is at this momen a greater and more irrepressible thirst to invest capi-

the stable highden. The priors of fening sextanges intended policy in the stable form of the prior of fening sextanges and the war design sex cast upon quarter of the prior o respective of time between there different points of commercial intercourse, than the telicus process of doubling Gape Horn, and making a wayage of five months which might be resultly accomplished in the space of two or two and a half months. We helieve in the practicability and utility of the construction of a railmed, remains from some commer-cial and house-

cial and hosiness place on the Missouri river, westward through the South Pass, to terminate either at the through the South Pass, to terminate either at the Dails, or otherwise, rensing contiguous to Dr. Whit-man's Mission, to terminate at Fuget sound. Its ter-mination at the Dails would require the construction of a short cannil and one or two locks at the Cascade Falls to the Cascade Falls. for steambeat navigation. According to the best reliable reports, no formidable obstructions present them-selves, preventing the construction of a railroad between Dr. Whitman's Mission and Puget Sound. We predict, that within less than ten years, a work somagnuficent and stupendous in its nature, and so important and useful in its results, will be commenced either by the United States' government, or by some competent capitalists adoquate to its accomplishment. In the tous of her coptaints accounts to 28 accomplishment. In the delication of manium, let us progress stoodily and perseveringly slidly unlike with our own internal improvements.

But let though the hindress of Lécut Woodweth, a cer may be pumphile printed in New York, in which the practical of the progress of the contraction of the practical of the progress of the contraction of the practical of the progress of the contraction of the practical of

cability of such a project is clearly discussed.

Society is Oakoon.—Gratified with the peace, inquility and prosperity with which our infant country is blessed, wa feel unfergued pleasure in an-nouncing to the world, that the social, moral, political and religious stato of society in Oregon, is at least as elevated and salightened as can be witoessed in any of the territorial or fundier settlements cast of the Rocky Mountains. True it is, that we cannot triumphantly beaut of an equal possession of external refinement in gausty apparel and fashionable formalities of etiquotto which is sublisted in the Atlantic states and cities, which is subilisted in the Atlantic states and cities, covernies but we can successfully via with them in habits of in-darty, temperance, friendly and social statecome. And must We have but flow real before in Oregon—they, we have but flow real longer in the reage needings settled they some choosing rather to tarry in the more populous settle-thements in the states, where a livelihood can be shifthe high m

Everys. We shall now have a monthly read mode to contain the control of the contr peculiarly characterizes the people of Oregon. Al-though gathered from the various portions of the Union, the Americans in Oregon are one people. son, the Americans in Oregon are one people. A per-valing desire to obsecute, to refine, to mecaline and cundled the rising offispring of those hearty and indu-tional pioneers of the "far weet," is every whore con-pelling the proposed of the different settlements in and warmly supported in the different settlements in the "Williamstet Valley, and advantion and a thirst for the general diffusion of useful knowledge, is on the advance. Oregon is rapidly rising in intellectual, moral, political and commercial importance

Naws or THE PASSAGE OF THE NOTICE BILL-When Liest Woodworth arrived here with the intelli-gence that the notice hill had passed both houses of Congress, a general and enthusiastic feeling of rejoic-ing pervaded the entire community. The former gloom that had shrended the minds of many through the apprehension that Congress would take no decisive action upon important measures vitally affecting the present and future interest of this infant colony, was completely dispelled. The citizens expressed a with publicly to manifest their challitions of joy on the occasion. Accordingly our weethy Mayor (A. L. Lovejoy) gove orders to have a salute of seve en guns fired pays, gene orders to nave a names on series guiss first from a nine pounder cannon belonging to the city occ-poration, which was promptly performed. The Uni-ted States flag was heisted upon a tail liberty pole standing on the banks of the Willemette river, and a general expression of animated cheerfulness and satisfaction pervaded the entire community.

Taxes.—We understand that there are some of the cities in Oregon who have refused to pay their taxee; and we learn also that some of these are men of standing and influence in our com-To say the least, this is unkind, unmanly, and un wise is any individual who wishes the wel prosperity of this colony. Such conduct, in the infan tile state of our government, is as illiberal and injuri ous in its tendency, as it would be for a person to crip ple and maim an infant in its first endeavors to wall We can hardly believe that any well meaning citize will, on mature reflection, oppose the fulfilment of thos

laws which they now encourage to have violated. They will find that toking the law into their own hands will prove to be a poor mode of seeking redress among a law ahiding people—for such we may call the majority of the citizens of Oregon. We can safe-ly say, that no territory ever settled by the United States, ever presented as peaceable a community, as the settlements in the Wilamette valley, from their commencement up to the present day. Opposition to the laws, when it comes from men of influence, is highly mjurious in all countries. It gives a protext and a plea to the unp ots, prison burning, &c.

negd Epon From the New York Con rer, March 31 Mail Route to Oregon.

MALI NOSE to DeTegrat.

MAIN lever to Corpus is reconsticted by the Sected Consultire on Part Office. In give report of the Consultire on Part Office. In give report of the Consultire on Part Office. In the principle of the Consultire on Part Office. In the Part Office of State.

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shands existed of the role tools exist Denne. Use — As a superior country, with company of the — As a superior country, with company of the topic country, and the company of the country of the country, with a substant of the country, and of the country, with a substant of the country of the country, with a substant of an existent of a country of the country o

Reunion in Heaven

Meet ne'e to sever!
Meet ne'e to sever!
Meet ne'e to sever!
Mount me to be to the to t

When shall love freely flow, Pure as like a river? Then shall sweet friendship gi Changeless foreve? Where joys calestial thrill, Where hisse each heart shall fit and fears of parting chill, Never—20, never.

Soon shall we meet again— Meet ne'er to saver; soon will Peoce wreath her chain Round us feesver: Our hearts will then repose Secure from worldly wees; Our senge of prace shall cioce Never—no, sever!

PATRICK HENRY.
We find in the Baptist Register the followed to use it is new. It appears t We find in the Baptist Register the follow-ing, and to us, it is new. It appears that, soon after Henry's noted case of "Tobecco and the Perserves," as it was sometimes called, he heard of a case of oppression for conscience's sake. The English church, having been established by law in Virginia, became, as all such establishments are wont to a consecution of the consecution of the consecution of the description of the consecution of the consecution of the conbecame, as all such establishments are wont to do, exceedingly intolerant towards other nects. In prosecution of this system of conversion, three Begist elergymen had been indicated, at Frederickshurg, for preaching the goral of the Som of Got contrary to the statute. Henry, beering of this, rode some indicated, the contrary to the statute. Henry, beering of this, rode some of the oppressed. He entared the court, because of the oppressed. of the oppressed. The entared the court, being unknown to all present save the bench
and the bar, while the indictment was being
read by the clerk. Ha sat within the bar
until the reading was finished, and the king's
atterney had concluded some remarks in detione of the prosecution, when ha rose,
reached out his hand for the peper, and,
without more ceremony, proceeded with the

an expression, as it a crime, that these men, whom your worships are about to try for mistemester, are charged with—what i'' and, continuing in a low, solem, heavy ten, "preching the geopel of the Sen of God!" Pausing amidst the most profound silence and breathless assonishment, he slowly wared the paper three times around his head, when, lifting his hands and ayes to heavan, when, lifting his hands and ayes to heavan, with peculiar and impressive anergy, he ex-claimed, "Great God!" The exclamation— the burst of feeling from the audience— were all overpowaring, Mr. Henry resum-

"May it please your worships: in a day like this—when truth is about to burst her fetters—when mankind are about to be arousfetters—when mankind are about to be arous-ed to claim their natural and inalizable rights—when the yoka of oppression, that has reached the wildemess of America, and the unnatural alliance of ecolesiastical and civil power, are about to be dissevered—at such a period, when liberty—liberty of con-science—is about to awake from her alumnessuce—is about to awake from her alumberngs, and inquire into the reason of such berings, and inquire into the reason of such beings, and inquire into the reason of such while the speaker all remains of the such as the sharp piersing, eyes on the court and the princates, and fraument in [1f am not desired, as and fraument in [1f am not desired, as and fraument in [1f am not desired, as held in my hand, these men are accused of preaching the google of the Son of Gold Great God!" Another long pause, while has again waved the indictiment around his head,

auditory. Resuming his speach: "May it please your worship: there are periods in the history of man, when corruption and depravity have so long debased the human character, that man sinks under the weight of the oppressor's hand—becomes his servile, his abject stare; hi licks the hand that smites him; he bows in passive obedience to smites him; he lowe in passive obedience to the mandates of the daspot; and in this state of servility, he receives his fetters of per-tousl bondage. But may it plasse your person of the person of t -from the moment they placed their fact upon the American continent, and, in the upon the American continent, and, in the deeply-imbedied forest, supplied an asylum from persecution and tyranny—from the moment, despitation was crushed—the fitters moved, the state of t and percented. But, may it places your working, permit me to inquire once more, for what are these men about to be trief; the Savor of Adam's faller nee. "And, in tones of thunder, he exclaimed—"Wale had been about the savor of Adam's faller nee." And, in tones of thunder, he would be likely to be a save the savor of the likely of frame was agitated with alarm; while the judge, in a tremulous voice, put an end to the scene, now becoming excessive ful, by the authoritative declaration, iff, discharge those men." cessively pain-

or the oppressed. He entered the court, but in the long through the subject was the but with the long through the long throug duties, and devotas himself to the conduct of his peper with the same care and assiduity that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit, or a humane physician upon a patient, with-out ragard to show or display! Indeed, the nare swringe part of editing a naper is but a small portion of the work. The industry is not even shown there. The care, the time

ting his spetch; "May it gave its present name to the "Cobashie dig: there are preded in Jibere". That your petitionar was ded a long dekased the luman young daughters, and without adequates the interest of the present name to flag of our country upon the "greet river of the west," and who was the first to bear this flag in triumph round the world. With due respect. MARTHA GRAY. due respect. MA Boston, Jan. 17, 1846.

From the Union, (formerly Washington Globe,) Nov. 6.

OREGON

a comparatively disinterested third parry.

"Let not the Americans," say the Cour-rier, "he deceived. All that England wish-es, all that the aism at in presenting this experiment of the course of the course of the extreme that the course of the course of the cont What the decisies is a pressure sposi-tion on the Pacific above of the American continent. We may rest assured that she' will not risk the chances of this hazardous proposition, unless the control on the new proposition, unless the control on the new

Pena do Nev Yech San, Jian. 29.
In the ULL INS. Stenste, on Monday, the Sal-lowing resolutions, offered by sensiter Allies, of Otio, ware taken for the sensite Allies, of Otio, ware taken to committee on Foreign the vote was telen, and the result was 20 year. Affairs. After considerable discussive the vote was telen, and the result was 20 year. Exceeded by the Sensit coul House of Rep. Reached by the Sensit coul House of Rep. Reached by the Sensit coul House of Rep. discrete as a complete as a sensitive of the Sensit coul House of Rep. discrete in Compress assembled, That the recent times the sensitive of the Sensit Compress assembled, That the recent times the sensitive of the Sensitive Original Powers.

in Congress assembled, That he recent manifestations of a disposition by secritisal Powers of Europe to inserfers in the political view of Europe to inserfers in the political view of Europe to inserfers in the political view of Europe to inserfers in the enforcement of the European principle of the 'balance of power upon the loss produce methods of Auretica, herving models to call the attention of Congress to this subject in his annual meanings, and to nanouncement in his manual meanings, and the commonwealth of models of non-intervention, it is the judge ment of Congress, that the annualmental than made by the President was demanded by more would inseritably expose the relations of models of the president was demanded by more would inseritably expose the relations of ence would inevitably expose the relations of peace now subsisting between the old world

and the new.

Resolved, That Congress, thus concurring with the President, and sensible that this subwith the President, and sensible that this sub-ject has been forced upon the stentinion of the U. S. by recent events so significant e-to make it impossible for this government resuly to submit to and even invite the en-forcement of this designeous obstrine, do hereby solemnly declare to the civilized world, the unatherable resolution of the U. S. to adhere to and to enforce the principle that any effort of the Powers of Europe in intermeddle in the sociel organization or litical errangements of the independent Bluesi errangements of the independent in-tions of America, or further to extend the European system of government upon this continent by the establishment of new coll nies, would be incompatible with the inde-pendent existence of the nations, and dan pendent existence of the nations, and d gerous to the liberties of the people of Am ca; and therefore, would incur, as by fight of self-preservation it would just the prompt resistance of the United State

"WHO IS JAMES E. POLE?

"WIGO 28 JAMES K. TORE F"
Extract from started Franc, fan. 2, 186.
"All Europe has found out who James K.
Poll is, and inose measures that question
Guizot. The message has created a universal
accinement against the government of
Louis Phillipps, and the French people again
Louis Phillipps, and the French people again
you will be the started to the started and the started against the government of
America, that France is to be shall out of
America, that France is to be shall out of
America, the started that the started against the
yor of a "shalance of power there. To save
yor all the started against Guizot, it is understood the British Ministry have been importuned to insert the 'balance of power' in the Queen's speech. But will they? Looking at their presant position, the friendly views of the British press, grow-ing out of Mr. Polks views of commercial and a second the course of the control of the contr